THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1854.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

This day has been set apart, not only by the Municipal Authorities of our own city, but by those of many of the States in the Union, for offering our the past and points out the source of the mischief, prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and and then proceeds: rendering our thanks for the many great blessings we have received at his hands. The custom of observing such a day, in a portion of our country, is as old as the date of its first settlement, and it has there acquired such a hold upon the veneration of the people, old and young, that its recurrence is anticipated with as much joy of heart, as much pious devetion, a spirit filled with as much humble gratitude to the Dispenser of all good, as was the year of jubilee, under the law of Moses, to the children of Israel. There, they want no remembrancer to tell them that the day is come. It has been looked for from the morrow that rose upon the last; it is the epoch from which all yearly computations of time begin. But with us the custom is of recent adoption, and it may not be amiss to remind our fellow-citizens that this day, at eleven o'clock, all the churches in the city will be opened for divine service. Every good citizen, we trust, will show by his example the propriety of joining in the prayers and praises that will be offered up in some one or other of the places of worship. We certainly have much to be thankful for: our city has been blessed throughout the year with uninterrupted health; no pestilential or epidemic disease has thinned our population; no sudden and terrible calamity has befallen us; the improvements in our wide streets and avenues have equalled all reasonable hopes; and, notwithstanding the predictions of discontented croakers, our markets have been abundantly supplied with all the productions of the earth and the waters. Yes, we have much to be grateful for. Let us all, then, with one heart and mind, cry out with the Psalmist: "I will pay my vows now in the presence of all his people; in the courts of the Lord's house, even in the midst of thee, O Jerusalem. Praise the Lord "

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES IN 1794.

In the act of December 23d, 1791, the amount appropriated for the civil list of the United States was \$329,653. Of this sum the following item will strike the reader of the present day with some surprise :

"For defraying all other and incidental expenses of the civil list establishment, including firewood, stationery, together with the printing work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, rent, and office expenses of the three several Departments, namely, Treasury, State, War, and of the General Board of Commissioners, twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-three cents."

Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, then Secretary of the Treasury, submitted his estimate to the House of Representatives for the ensuing year in the following amounts:

For the civil list. Extraordinaries 197,119

War Bepartment 532,449 War Department..... ...\$1,058,222

The Hon. ROBERT W. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, has been complimented by the Legislature of his State with a unanimous election to the United States Senate, to supply the seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. BORLAND, which Mr. JOHNSON has since filled by Executive appointment. GEN. CASS ON MR. CLAY .- Although the subjoin-

ed paragraph has appeared in the published speech of Gen. Cass, it deserves special attention. It was n reply to the attack of the Richmond Enquirer. this case, as in hundreds of others, the great qualities of Mr. CLAY as a patriot statesman have been justly acknowledged. He will soon have fill justice done to his character:

"I hold the name of Mr. CLAY in the greatest reverere, and rank him with the wisest and purest patriots wose services are written upon the history of our countr, and whose memory is indelibly impressed upon the herts of our countrymen. Such men as Mr. CLAY my unite-they never conspire. In the stormy period of 850 it was my pride to co-operate with him, and to ad my feeble contribution to his gigantic efforts in beha of the integrity and perpetuity of the Constitution."

CONGRESS UNDER THE FIRST CENSUS.

he first enumeration of inhabitants of the United Stals was taken in 1790, three years after the adoption of the Constitution. By the act of the 14th April, 1792, it as provided that the House of Representatives should const of the following members, (one for every thirtythre thousand persons :)

Nw Hampshire 4. Massachusetts 14. Vermont 2. Rhie Island 2, Connecticut 7, New York 10, New Jersey nsylvania 18, Delaware 1, Maryland 8, Virginia 19, sky 2, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 6, and Georia 2: in all 105.

The population of the United States was then 3,929,827.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. Wante Winstow, Esq., of Cumberland county, has een eleted Speaker of the Senate; JOHN HILL, Esq. ips Clerk. SAMUEL P. HILL, Esq., of Caswell counlected Speaker of the House of Commons, and JAMES MARRIOTT Principal Clerk. The officers of both

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. -The Boston Daily Adverties, referring to the result of the election in that State, sys that 55 per cent. of the Whigs have disappeared, 7 per cent. of the Freesoil party, and 62 per cent. of the Imperats.

Housesire Democrats.

The egalature of Arkansas having met on the 4th instan and organized, Gov. Conway on the following day sent ithis amual message, which is quite a long document, svoted to State affairs. The State, it appears, deals i nothing but gold and silver, of which \$29,514 remaind in the treasury on the 1st of October. The presentevenue laws will yield sufficient to pay all ordinary exenses. The internal improvement fund drawn by the teral counties amounts to \$246,984, of which \$18,880 specieremain in the treasury. The Governor commids the immediate suppression of bank notes ander fi dollars, and under ten dollars at a future day, urges threecesity of maintaining the financial credit of the Statund announces that during the last two years the taxe property has increased \$15,786,108. The increase public schools and the general development of the Sta's resources are recommended.

The He T. H. BENTON was invited to a public dis at Lafaye, Indiana, on the 15th instant, which he de-

Hop. Li Boyp, Speaker of the House of Represen tives, was tertained at the American Hotel, Columbus Ohio, a fewenings ago, by Gov. MEDILL. About fifty

In Novemer, 1791, the people of Baltimore town were divided in mion on the subject of obtaining an act of incorporati from the Legislature.

"THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY."

Under the belief that it is wholesome to let the what the Southern prints themselves ought to do, if it be not presumptuous in us to say so. Bre-thren, to "live together in unity," must understand each other. We therefore transfer another article from a high Democratic source, the Worcester (Mass.) Palladium, to show how the pulse beats in that quarter. The Palladium takes a retrospect of

"But of the reaction; where is it to begin? The doctrines of the Nebraska bill were the doctrines of Gen. Cass's Nicholson letter, on which the Democratic party fought the political contest of 1848, and on which they were then beaten. The South by its vote repudiated those doctrines! It is true that the South sustained the Nebraska bill; and for the reason, it would seem, that it opens the door for the admission of slavery into Territories that were to be forever free by the Missouri Comprories that were to be forever free by the Missouri Compromise. But, since the passage of the bill, the Richmond Enquirer, the organ of the slave sentiment in the South, and other papers of the same character, openly repudiate the platform upon which the bill stands. They have no idea of acquiescing in its existence, but openly contend that it is the duty of Congress to legislate for the passage of slavery out of the slave States into the Territories!

"Is there in that position of the South even the first element on which a reaction in favor of the Democratic

party can be expected to take place if it holds on to the doctrine of the Nicholson letter and the squatter sover-eignty of the Nebraska bill? Whoever thinks there is

cignty of the Nebraska bill? Whoever thinks there is must have the phrenological ergans of hope and oredulity very largely developed.

"A repeal of so much of the Nebraska bill as upset the Missouri Compromise has been talked of among its epponents. But we confess our inability to see how that could be done. If the repeal should pass the House, it could not pass the Senate, and would not receive the approval of the President for more than two years to come; and, in the mean time, from present indications, the character of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska will be definitely concluded by the tide of emigration that new sets in there, and concluded in such a way that an appeal to the Supreme Court would undoubtedly result in an opinion from that body that the settlers had the right, under the Territorial law, to have alsvery if they chose to in all the unoccupied lands of the United States.

"What, then, is the Democratic party to do to regain its position in the Union? It has been said that when Gen. Jackson commenced his warfare upon the Bank State after State forsook him and wheeled into line with his opponents; but that 'the sober second thought of the

opponents; but that 'the sober second thought of the its generals, but they are of a different order of men with but few of the elements for popular leaders which

"What, then, is to be done to bring about a reaction in public sentiment in favor of the Democratic party? The answer must come from the wise, considerate, prudent men of the party; men who can look the matter over in a true and unselfish light; men who can comprehend the principles on which the Government was founded in the principles on which the Government was founded in the outset, and who have the discernment to apply them to the exigencies in which the country is now placed. But, whatever may be done, the Democracy of the free States should be in no way committed to the idea of an extension of slavery through their agency or instrumentality; the sentiments and convictions of the age are against it. It was our belief in February last, when we first wrote on the Nebraska bill, that 'the Administration, with the 'prospect in New York and other States before it, has no 'strength to waste in experiments; and, if it has comstrength to waste in experiments; and, if it has committed itself to this measure, it has committed itself to consequences which it will be saddening for any Demo-

"Those consequences are now before us in the results of the elections wherever they have taken place. If there was a principle involved like that involved in Gen. Jackson's controversy with the Bank we might hope for a reaction; but we cannot so long as there is a conviction in the heart of the free States that slavery is to be exin the heart of the free States that elavery is to be ex-tended by any action of the Democratic party. The great struggle for supremacy in our day is between slave and free labor for supremacy on the soil; a struggle for the mastery between labor that is paid and labor that is not paid. The Constitution recognises the right of slave-holders to slavery—a full and complete right, if you will— within the States that sustain or tolerate the institution; but the free States can read in that great charter of all our rights, as a union of States, no obligation upon them to extend slavery beyond the limits of the slave States into the Territories of the Union; and any attempts to put that construction upon that instrument will come in conflict with a public sentiment that must be respected as it is, and cannot be broken down or overcome.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SPECIE!-This is a question asked by almost every body, and has become a newspa per theme. The answer is, that it has gone to the " seat of war," where the belligerents are killing each other by the thousand to "spread christianity" among the be nighted! This state of things is likely to continue for some time to come, the pride of kings and emperors being involved in the controversy.

An exchange paper says that camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison-one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism-was relieved by twenty grains of camphor taken in six grains of almond mixture.

The steamboat Louisiana, Capt. Russell, on her return trip from Nerfolk for Baltimore, ran ashore off Kent Island at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, during a heavy storm. She is about thirty-five miles from Baltimore, and at the latest accounts was uninjured. The steamer Osceols, Capt. MITCHELL, took off her passengers and carried them to Baltimore.

sailed from New York on Monday for Liverpool with about 140 passengers, chiefly immigrants from England and Ireland, returning to their fatherland. The ships Lucy Thompson, for Liverpool, and the American Engle and the London, for London, are also ready for departure with an aggregate of about 200 passengers of the same character.

The Portland Advertiser announces that Hon. T. J. D. FULLER, Democrat, who voted against the Nebraska bill, has been officially declared re-elected to Congress in the Sixth District in Maine.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

An accident occurred yesterday which placed in gres jeopardy the life of the esteemed Minister from Spain As Mr. DE CUETO was driving a pair of fine and spirited horses, attached to a light vehicle, they became unmanageable, and dashed with headlong speed down the avenue, from the direction of 18th street. On nearing 11th street they encountered a furniture car, which they upset without ceremony, and on recovering from the shock, by which one of Mr. Cueto's horses was thrown violently to the ground, they again rushed forward with fearful velocity. Mr. Cueto still held on manfully, though his ser vant either fell or jumped from the carriage, without however, being injured. The horses turned down Tenth street, and, near its intersection with Louisians avenue. Mr. C. was thrown violently from the vehicle, which was carried by the terrified animals to the market-house, at which point their course was impeded by a wagon, and they were finally stopped. Mr. Cueto was injured in the head and neck, but whether dangerously so or not was not ascertained on the spot. He was able to walk to a carriage, in which he was conveyed to his residence It is somewhat singular that the horses were not hurt, nor was the carriage broken, with the exception of a

THE OHIO RIVER .- Steamboats are now arriving at an departing from Wheeling, the river being navigable, with forty inches of water on Sunday evening and still rising.

CHURCH BURST .- The Methodist Episcopal Church a Hyattstewn, Montgomery county, (Md.) was burnt to the ground on Saturday night last, it having caught fire from the stove-pipe during the services in the evening, but not discovered until about two o'clock in the morning, when it was enveloped in flames and totally destroyed. NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The celebration of the semi-centennial Anniversary of Democracy of the South know what their brethren of the North think of the present "crisis," which bodes them so much trouble for the future, we do Society assembled at their rooms, and at a little before 3 o'clock moved in procession to Niblo's Theatre to listen to Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT'S Oration on "Human Progress." The theatre was densely crowded in every part, the audience embracing an amount of intelligence, talent, eminence of character and personal worth, and female loveliness seldom brought together. Historians, statesmen, poets, literateurs, editors, professional notabilitie and official dignitaries were clustered there, drawn together by the mystic spell of intellectual sympathy. On the stage were seated the invited guests and a number of

Mr. BANCEOFT occupied two hours in the delivery his cration, which he read from manuscript. We have not space for this noble, philosophic, and at points classic effort, in which the orator traced the unity of the human family, rebuking the materialism of the past century, and looking forward to a more universal harmony among men. Abiy as Mr. Bancroft has written and uttered on other or kindred themes, this oration, in point of compactness, well-balanced sentences, eloquence, and directness, seem ed to us the efflorescence of all his former culture. It is a credit to him and to the Historical Society. It was listened to with profound interest.

Following close upon Mr. Bancroft's oration came the Society's Banquet at the Astor House, a magnificent festival, at which two hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down. Famous for the elegance and sumptuousness of its special dinners, the Astor never spread a richer or more gracefully and appropriately ornamented feast. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, presided; on his right the Orator of the Day, and on his left Rev. Dr. MATHEWS. Among the invited guests, seated on the dais, were Hon. ROBERT C. WINTEROP, of Massachusetts, Dr. FRANCIS, Commodore McKEEVER, U. S. N. Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, Prof. GRORGE TUCKER, of Virginia, and others. Thus far the New York Mirror.

In the course of the entertainment the President men tioned the historical incident that from the time of the first burgomaster down to the present period New York city had passed through many important changes, but there is only one manuscript copy of its history. Should that copy be destroyed, the history of two centuries would be forever lost.

When the army was toasted, the Hon. FREDERICE P STANTON, of Tennessee, was called upon to respond, and he aliuded very handsomely to the senior officer of the army. Com. McKerven acknowledged the sentiment referring to the navy.

The seventh regular toast was in honor of Gen. Scott and the President regretted his absence, having been called suddenly to Washington to meet the Secretary of War. A note of excuse from the General was then read. The toast in his honor was as follows:

"The Commanding General of the Army of the United States—whose orders before the battle have proved to be a true history of the fight."

Mr. BANCROFT was toasted, and made a handsome re sponse, adding many gems to those already given to the society. The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTEROP acknowledged, in his own happy style, the toast to the Historical Society of Massachusetts; Gen. CADWALLADER answered for Pennsylvania, Professor Tucken for Virginia, and Judge CAMPBELL for the Judiciary. Letters of excuse were received from the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. RICHARD Rush, Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, and other distinguished citizens. There were many rich thoughts elicited, and, altogether, the celebration was an occasion long to be remembered by all present.

NABROW ESCAPE OF GEN. WOOL, SENATOR WELLER AND WIFE .- Major General Wool, Senator Weller and his accomplished wife, with a party of friends, met with an accident lately in California which had very nearly proved fatal to all. They had been on a tour to the norther boundary of the State when it occurred. One of the party thus writes: It was about 9 o'clock in the evening; we had just taken

fresh horses, and we were descending a mountain over a very dangerous road, a portion of which skirted the very brink of a precipice; but we were hardly a mile and a half from Nevada when the driver, mistaking a large stump for a shadow, (the moon being very bright,) drove heedlessly forward, and, striking the obstacle, broke the pole of our coach. Immediately the horses began run-ning at a terrible rate, the driver losing all control. We braced ourselves as well as we could, momentarily antior wrong, such is the fact, and the Democracy of the cipating the shock of an upset as soon as the vehicle Union must make it an essential consideration in all its lay in our course. One gentleman jumped from the stage and was hurt severely; the rest of us sat as firmly as possible, uttering not a word, but awaiting breathlessly the catastrophe which we felt must ensue. On we went, hurrying towards a precipice, which some of the party knew was but a few rods in advance of us, when, provi-dentially, the horses swerved suddenly from the road and dashed into the woods. The few minutes "running time" dashed into the woods. The lew minutes "running this seemed weeks to us, but at length two immense stumps presented themselves; the first was grazed sufficiently to tilt the vehicle upon the other, where it became wedged, whilst the horses, disengaged, dashed headlong forward. There we were, "fixed," the windows of the stage about There we were, "fixed;" the windows of the stage about a foot from the ground, and we so firmly braced against each other that the shock of stoppage had been scarcely felt. Gen. Wool scrambled out of the window first, and we followed as speedily as possible. The poor driver had been thrown twenty feet and lay speechless, his collarbone broken. We apprehended some of the "insiders" must be severely hurt, but, happily, all escaped with a few scratches, save only the gentleman who had jumped out, and who was found senseless on the road some distance head.

> THE DYING GLADIATOR .- The lovers of the fine arts are oon to enjoy a treat in the city of Washington. F. W. RISQUE, Esq., of Georgetown, a gentleman of means, of enterprise, and a lover of the arts, recently purchased in the city of New York a marble statue representing the "Dying Gladiator," copied from the celebrated antique statue in the museum of the capitol in the "Eternal City." The copy is by Gott, a sculptor of eminence, and is pronounced perfect by John Gibson, Emelius Wolf, Crawford, and by other artists of celebrity. This work of art was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, New York, to admiring thousands. The amount paid for it by Mr. lisque was three thousand dollars. It was shipped on board the schooner "Mist" at New York on Thursday last for this city, and its arrival may be hourly looked for. It will be exhibited for some time in the building of Mr. Morrison, on the west side of 41 street, near Penn-

The original of this superb work of art has been the theme of hundreds-sy, thousands-of pens, and Lord Byron, as most of our readers know, has immortalized it n inimitable verse. The exhibition, we have no doubt, will prove gratifying to the members of the National Legislature, to distinguished strangers, and the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Seldom has it been the good fortune of the people of the three cities named and of their visiters to behold a work of so much merit-one which has commanded the admiration of all who have seen it .- Union.

The Blockley Alms-house in Philadelphia is the largest pauper establishment in the world, and contains twenty-three hundred pauper inmates, about four hundred and fifty of whom are insane.

The Cleveland Herald states that the buildings in that city which last year rented for \$200 this fall go begging for \$150. The Zanesville Courier notices the same result

GUNNING FATALITY.—At Yarmouthport, (Mass.) on Saturday, while a lad named Joshua H. Bassett was hunting with a playmate, he accidentally shot himself in the leg, and death ensued in a few hours.

A Coor. Progressing.—Day before yesterday, about six o'clock, a rough-looking customer walked into the clothing store of Holmes & Co., (at Detroit,) and when asked by the salesman what he wanted replied, "nothing, only to look round and see where your best goods are, as I intend to break in here to-night and help myself." This he repeated twice, but no notice was taken of the matter, and the clerks retired to bed as usual, only to find in the morning that he had kept his word. The villains (there were several probably) broke the lock of the back grating and entered by the cellar. They rified the cashier's drawer of about \$156, and carried away about \$700 worth of nice clothing.—Daily Adver., Nov. 11.

POLITICAL CHARACTER OF OHIO-E CONTRA.

An article from the Scioto (Chillicothe) Gazette which we published several days ago, at the request of a friend, has elicited the subjoined reply, which justice requires that we should also place before our readers:

FOR THE SCIOTO (OHIO) GAZETTE. GENTLEMEN: An article in your paper of Friday, November 3d, giving some reasons "why there has never been a great consolidated party in Ohio," contains this unguarded statement: "The third and southern part of the eastern division was principally settled by Virginians, who very naturally brought with them pro-slavery feelings," &c.
About one-half of the early settlers of Southeastern

hio did come from Virginia, but of these the great mass migrated from Virginia, chiefly for the purpose of avoiding the evils of slavery by settling in a free State. This is known to all of our early settlers. I need not multiply instances, but will name the families of Edward Tiffin and Thomas Worthington, who, in 1797, brought to Chillicothe some seventy slaves from Virginia and liberated them,

and who were followed by many who did the same thing.

I mention these men, known to be decidedly anti-slavery, and who had given these pledges of their sincerity, because for a long time afterwards they filled popular stations in the gift of their fellow-citizens, who would not red them had they not coincided in senti-

ment and opinion.

In fact, if there was from the beginning, any where in Ohio more than another, a decided and calightened oppo-Ohio more than another, a decided and enlightened oppo-sition to slavery, it was amongst these immigrants from slave States, some of whom, in order to escape from its evils, had liberated a large portion of what the laws of those States considered their property, but which they could not conscientiously hold; and others, having no property, had been feelingly taught how poor a thing a poor white man who labors for his living is usually considered both by

slaves and slave-owners in a slave State.
On other political and local questions these emigrants naturally sided with their old friends and neighbors, and even on this with the statesmen and patriots of Virginis; for the destinies of Virginia were then in the hands of statesmen and patriots, and such a letter as Henry A. Wise has lately written would then have been met by a

universal shout of scorn and derision.

That they should be pro-slavery under these circum. stances is just as natural, and no more so, than that the Puritans of Plymouth Rock, escaping from persecution in England, should have gone for Church and King. But having a clearer view than any other portion of our population of all sides of this great evil, and knowing the social and moral excellence of the vast majority of the peo-ple of the slave States, they have been less ready than others to join in sectional crusades against them.

This I believe to be the whole truth, and the correction

of an erroneous statement here is the more necessary as both ignorance and malevolence have been busy in spreading error elsewhere.

Opinions on African slavery have only recently crystal.

American people as Abolitionists and pro slavery men, (or slaveites, to coin a short word,) both bad and dangerous factions; the latter the baser and more sordid as no having even an enlightened and generous principle to be perversion of a noble and generous sentiment to the pur-poses of fraternal hatred and civil war.

I read your article with much interest. It is on a very

interesting subject, and contains many of the reasons which have aided in preventing the people of Ohio from being long subject to the domination of any political party; the chief cause, however, being in my estimation the intelligent and wide-awake character of our people, who will not permit any party, or any of their public agents, however exalted, to neglect their duty or abuse their power without swift retribution.

With great respect,

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times of Monday says: "Our market for money is something easier for loans at call or on very short time, the collaterals being unexceptionable. The bank managers, we think, feel more comfortable than last week, owing to the general look of the averages which they reported to-day. The amount of specie going to Boston to-morrow afternoon for Wednesday's steamer

s about \$400.000."

The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday says "Wall street is still in dumps, without exactly knowing what is the matter. The horizon seemed brighter early in the morning, but, as the smoke from the fire in Broadway came floating over the street, 'men's minds failed them for fear;' stocks fell and money became unusually sight. tight. We do not desire to treat these troubles with levity, because, however imaginary the cause, they are seriously felt by those within the grasp of the pressure; but, if the results were less disastrous, we could hardly refrain from smiling at the ludicrous cadaverousness of those who, amidst the general distress, are suffering from nothing but paule; men with long purses, long faces, and wo-begone countenances, who are all the while nervously feeling of the buttons over their pockets, as if the con-tents of these receptacles had as many legs as a crab and would march off without warning if not constantly

The Journal of Commerce attributes the depression in the money market to a causeless panic, and remarks that permanently affected by a revulsion in trade, such as finished railroads earning a dividend. It also says:

"While the shipping interests, rents, manufacturing establishments, insurance companies, banks, merchan-dise, &c. are paying far less than at this time last year upon the capital invested, our first-class railroads, with

MIII BUOM:			
Receipts for October.	1853.		1854.
Baltimore and Ohio	\$290,168		\$360,1
Chicago and Rock Island	67,697		176,2
Cleveland and Toledo	59,608		85,0
Galena and Chicago	29,327		150,0
Michigan Central	200,163		267,6
Michigan Southern, &c	228,570		288,3
Milwaukee and Mississippi	45,577		76,6
Ohio and Pennsylvania	84,080		142,3
Chicago and Mississippi			141,5
New York Central	558,298		688,7
a The Prin will show nearly		00 00	OO over t

"The Eric will show nearly or quite \$100,000 over the receipts of last October. The Michigan Central shows receipts for the first week in November of \$55,034 against

WOULD RATHER BE IN SLAVERY .- The Cincinnati Ga-

zette of Wednesday has the following: "In the police court yesterday a colored man named John Stewart was arraigned on charge of stealing a quantity of clothing. Stewart plead guilty, and offered in mitigation that he was out of funds and food, and had taken this course to provide himself with the necessaries of life. He stated to the court that a short time since he of life. He stated to the court that a short time since he was a slave in Raleigh, North Carolina, and, upon being informed of the kind treatment he would receive from the abolitionists in the North if he would become a free man, he concluded to purchase himself, and did so at a cost of \$900. He left his master and came to Ohio. Since I came here, continued Stewart, 'I have been kicked about and abused by all classes of white men; can't get work from no one, and to borrow money to get bread with, that is out of the question. I did a great deal better there than I ever did here.' Here the defendant took his seat to hwait the sentence of the court, which was that he be sent to the chain-gang at hard labor for one month and pay the costs of prosecution. Stewart said he did not mind the hard labor, and was thankful for the prospect of getting something to eat in jail. He declared that as

ENIGRATION TO TEXAS. - Few of our readers, perhaps have any adequate idea of the immense tide of emigration that is sweeping towards Texas. The Port Gibson Herald of a late date says that upon a single route that lies through Port Gibson and Rodney there passed within the previous twenty days between four and five thousand persons. These emigrants are principally from lower Tennessee and the upper part of Alabama. It is stated that they are persons of means and character.

Fog Signals in STEAM VESSELS .- The Directors of the

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer Canadian has arrived at Portland (Me.) with Liverpool dates of the 7th instant.

The order prohibiting Mr. Soule from passing through France has been withdrawn, as was intimated by our advices per the last steamer.

The Allies have not yet captured the city of So bastopol. The latest accounts from thence are contained in the annexed Telegraphic reports: FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Intelligence had been received from various source

giving accounts of the progress of the siege of Sebasto-pol up to the 29th ultimo, (two days later than per steamer Asia.)
The latest official despatches from Lord Dundas, Mar-

shal Caurobert, and Admiral Hamelia detail the opera-tions of the Allies only up to the 17th. The official account of the first day of the bombard-ment was only published on the 6th, being far behind the

dates of private accounts.

Admiral Hamelin says that if the Russians had not closed the entrance to the harbor of mebastopol by sink-ing ships, the Allied squadron, after the first fire, could have successfully run in and placed themselves in com-munication with the land forces, without probably a quarter of the loss that they have now sustained.

The English loss on ship-board was two lieutenants Chase and Madden) killed and 16 officers wounded; in all 44 men killed and 266 wounded, and the ships considerably damaged by shot and shells. The French loss was 20 killed and 186 wounded.
On the evening of the 26th the Russians, 8,000 strong,

made a sortic from Sebastopol, and also from the direc-tion of Balaklava, but were repulsed, 1,000 men being eft dead upon the field.

According to the latest telegraphic advices the attack upon the Russian fortifications from the sea had not been

The bombardment from the heights was vigorously continued by the Allies, and the forts at the Quarantine and Fort Constantine had been razed! The Southern town of Sebastopol was represented to be a mass of ruins, and on fire in three different places. It was evident that the place would not be able to hold out much longer.

According to one account an assault was to be made by the Allies on the 2d or 3d of November.

A telegraphic despatch had been published by a Greek house, to the effect that Sebastepol had actually been taken. Although believed by many, the report wants

onfirmation.

Telegraphic despatches published in London on the orning of the 7th (Tuesday) state that the town of Sebastopol is a mass of ruins, and that the French chas-seurs killed all the artillery men who showed themselves at the embrasures; and a shower of balls was poured into the forts during the night, leaving the enemy no possible

chance for repairing their disasters.

The Russian fleet had sought shelter under the buildngs alongside of the quays, but the Allies were about to fire upon them from new batteries with red-kot balls.

The Russians had all been withdrawn from the forts in

the vicinity of Balaklava.

Lord Raglan states that Prince Menschikoff was not in

Sebsstopol, but with the main body of the Russian army in the plains to the north of Bakchiserai.

It was stated that the French lost two hundred men by explosions, while the English loss was under one hundred killed and wounded.

As the British and French forces have been much cut

up by disease and losses, reinforcements were urgently called for from Eugland and France, and they are forthcoming. During the past two weeks three thousand men had been sent from England, including amongst them de-tachments of regiments recently arrived from Canada. The reinforcements made so far to the British infantry in the Crimea number 30,000 men. The French reinorcements are on a still larger scale.

Thirteen out of the twenty-four iron cylinders ordered

at Woolwich for conveyance to Sebastopol to blow up the sunken ships at the mouth of the harbor have been completed and shipped for their destination. Each cylinder contains 10,000 pounds of powder, which will be ignited by an electric battery.

A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed at Aldeshet for

the spring campaign in the Baltic region.

Russia has 200,000 men facing the Austrian frontier, while Austria has embattled along her frontier, from Craow to the Danube, 200,000 men, and 25,000 more in the

Principalities. Both sides show great activity.

The latest news with regard to Prussia is, that on the 27th ultimo the Czar refused an entrance to the Prussian mbassador at St. Petersburgh.

The only news from the army in Asia is that General Nicholas is reported to have gained a victory over Schamyl, near Fresnara, on the frontier of Circassia.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

MESSES. EDITORS: How much in unison with the feelings it is, after a year of health and plenty, peace and prosperity, to have an opportunity of keeping such a day! ledgments to arise. We love the custom (time-honored in a portion of our country, and rapidly becoming general throughout our land) for the early and pleasant asso-ciations connected therewith; and it is in the exact degree that we comprehend what we possess and enjoy that we rightly estimate the day as an occasion for gratitude. Think how much there is that we should be thankful for, and which lies beyond our reach! Without enumerating the varied items, they will be found to embrace all the choice delights which are scattered in our path. We cast our thoughts around for the source from whence these constant tokens of care and love are manifested, and we are led up to a higher Power as the dispenser of all we hold most dear. Once a year, then, is not too often to think of the obligations resting upon us, to scan life's brief career and joys and lift our thoughts on high. No nation ever prospered long that had not a proper regard for moral and religious obligations; and may ours be the

exemplary pattern!
So, too, of the blessings attending our invaluable coun-So, too, of the blessings attending our invaluable country, and all the associations connected therewith—our civil and religious privileges, the rights secured to us by just laws, and our homes of safety, peace, and love. These also form a part of the items on which gratitude delights to raise her altars, and invoke sincere attachment and devotion. Is there not, then, much to be grateful for? Truly, all that is pure and lovely in contemplation, all that frailty and weakness supplicate. Prompt us to hallow that frailty and weakness supplicate, prompt us to hallow the day with devout thanksgiving. We would that every State in the Union had appointed a Thanksgiving Day, and that, too, on the same day. It would awaken such a solicitude over all we prize most highly in our country or condition, implant such lofty thoughts and cultivate such union of sentiment among the people, that time might defy to witness a land more perfect or where free-

might defy to witness a land more perfect or where free-dom would more securely dwell.

Let us keep the day, then, in good earnest; acquit our-selves honestly of all that is required of us; have a watch-ful eye and an open hand for the unfortunate and poor in our midst; live prudently, deal justly, and love mercy; and thus, having performed our whole duties in an accept-able manner, we may confidently hope that Heaven's choicest favors will be continued to us through all time.

OZARK.

Scene in Court.—At about two o'clock on Saturday the jury in the case of Frederick Loebig, charged with the murder of Mathias Smith, and who had been shut up from about 2½ P. M. of the previous Thursday, came into the court and rendered a verdict of not guitty. The scene will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The faithful, affectionate wife of the prisoner, who throughout the trial has never for a moment absented herself, stood weeping by the side of her husband to hear the remaining the prisoner of fearful in the stood weeping by the side of her husband to hear the result—to her, as to him, an announcement of fearful importance. A breathless silence, broken only by the sobs
of the peor woman, reigned throughout the court as the
clerk, in a clear and solemn voice, said, "Frederick Loebig, stand and hold up your right hand." The prisoner,
pale and agitated, but sustained by his affectionate wife,
did as he was directed. The clerk continued, addressing
the jury, "How say you, is the prisoner guilty of the
matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty!" Th
result we have stated, and no sooner was it known the For Signals in Steam Vessels.—The Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at London have issued, under date of November 1st, a special circular of "instructions" for the safe navigation of their ships. When the weather sets in thick, so that objects cannot be distinguished say a quarter of a mile distant, the vessels are to be slowed to half speed, or if the fog becomes more dense the speed is to be still more reduced, or if the fog becomes more dense stopped altogether, according to the discretion of the commander. The steam-whistics are to be constantly sounded during the fog or thick weather. The diminution of speed and the fog to the steam-whistic having been sounded are to be recorded in the log-book. All parties inculpated in neglect or disobedience of these orders, or in any variation from them, are to be visited with immediate dismissal from the company's service.

did as he was directed. The clerk continued, addressing the jury, "How say you, is the prisoner guilty of the matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?" The matter whereof he stands indicted,

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 21. Hard times continue to be talked of in all quarters The money market is decidedly stringent, and be as a general thing unusually dull. Our merchants doing very little business, and do not seem disposed as operate largely except for cash. Notes at four and and nonths, which were once considered equal to cash, per cent. off, are now of scarcely any avail. The Burile are discounting only to a very moderate extent. They have been obliged to pay large deposites of County Backs, which has produced a curtailment of the discount m.U. Major General Winfield Scott sojourned at Edward last night, and left this morning for Washington. He looks well and enjoys good health.

looks well and enjoys good health.

I learn from a source entitled to credit that the Hotional "Know Nothing" Council at Cincinnati has not nominated nor even recommended a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States. This subject was not president to the council of the council o not even discussed. These facts come by under ground telegraph, and may be relied upon. The matter of religious proscription with regard to the Catholics was fully discussed, and, as I am informed, there are indications of a modification in that portion of the rules and regulations of the American party.

Mayor Hingus has determined to call an extra services of a modification in that portion of the rules and regulations of the American party.

of our City Council in the course of a few days. The are questions regarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railra which require immediate consideration. The water que

tion will also come up.

Most of our citizens who went West to attend the fi mal opening of the Central Ohio Railroad have returned in good health, and especially pleased with their wish Some few extended their journey and will not get know for some days. This Central Ohio connexion with war railroad must eventually prove of great advantage.

LAND SALES, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 17, 1854 The General Land Office has done a big business during he past fiscal year. About 9,500,000 acres have been surveyed, and of these 7,000,000 have been brought into market, which yielded a revenue of nine millions two home dred and fifty thousand dollars in round numbers.

This shows to what extraordinary extent speculishens n lands and real estate generally have been carried an the past season, and explains in a measure the tigh of the money market in the Western States, now that the dry-goods men in the Eastern cities have nearly seen the

ottom of their business.

During the past fiscal year some three and a half millions of acres were entered with military land warrs eleven millions of acres were claimed as swamp-lands the States, and one and a half millions (the former appropriations) were selected on donations for roads by the General Government, showing that upwards of twenty millions of acres were in all disposed of during the last fiscal year.

The increased revenue on cash sales amounts alors 86,000,000.

The California Land. Commissioners will require a The California Land. Commissioners will require a further extension, which I have no doubt will be recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

The whole number of claims submitted is 813. Of these 72 have been decided by the old board of 1861, and 455.

by the new board appointed in 1853, leaving nearly half the number of cases to be disposed of.

Of the cases decided 294, covering an area of TSE square leagues of land, have been affirmed, and less

eases, covering an area of 383 square leagues, have be rejected.

I have already stated that in spite of the increased expenses, of the increased usefulness of the Post Office Pe-partment, such is the rigid economy with which it is being managed that with the increased revenue from postage it is expected that in about four years from now, provided the same economical administration of the De-partment be continued, the revenue will cover the ex-

Since the 4th of March, 1852, but one single defial tion has occurred, (in the case of the postmaster at Tray,) but, the sub-treasury act being promptly applied, the whole amount was recovered, and no loss, therefore, was

sustained by the Department.

Considering that there are about twenty-three thousand post offices in the United States, the fact is certainly highly creditable, both to the administration of the Past Office Department and to the discrimination used in the

appointment of postmasters.
Fourteen treatics—more than were ever concluded in the space of a twelve months—have been made with the Indians during the past fiscal year.

THE VICTORIA REGINA.

A few lovers of rare plants were gratified recently with a view of the above remarkable species in bloom in this city. Under the care of Mr. Griffiths, at the garden near the intersection of New York avenue and 5th street, par of the buds came into flower on Friday evening, and re All that is enjoyed or even desired in life comes up visibly before the mind, and a moment's contemplation of the abundance that has been showered upon us touches the in a tank of water at about 80° Fabrenheit, on the succession of the succession face of which it floats, flower and leaves, looking leaves, no which as the portions. The heat is supplied by a small stove from which a steam-pipe leads into the tank and increased on the bottom, where soil sufficient to sustain of the plant is deposited. The water requires tated—effected in some cases by machinery need with clock work—and no point is left unattended the render perfect the imitation of the conditio in which the plant exists in its native river, the Berbi in British Guiana. It was whilst exploring this fresh are strong in January, 1837, that this plant was diagered by the present Governor of Jamaica, Sir Robert is chambered. His letter detailing the discovery was reat a meeting of the London Botanical Society in Stember of the same year. It was made the type of new genus of same year. It was made the type of new general plants, and, by permission, received a name of the

plants, and, by permission, received.

Queen.

This plant has been flowered also Boston, Philaddephia, and Baltimore, and never fails excite the wander of the beholder. It would be well' associate with this feeling some appreciation of the nowledge, skill, and unremitting care required for subsets on the part of the gardener. It is not one of those lings which will gave of itself. Few, however, when rehasing a handfed at out flowers, think of the difficult surmounted in produceing at so cheap a rate so man seautiful things.

If the Victoria should prore another flower, it is a sirable that Mr. Griffiths she'd apprise the public of the event. In the mean time tre is another horticultural exhibition worth visiting this city; we refer to the critical and the superinter of the superinter of the superinter of Mr. Smith.

CHINES IN CALIFORNIA.

CHINES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Supreme Cour's the State of California recensly made a decision upone admissibility of Chinese testimany in the courts of tha tate. A white citizen of California was indicted for m'der, and convicted on the testimany of Chinese witners. He appealed on the ground that, by the State la regulating criminal proceedings, "and black or mulaturerson or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in fay of or against a white man." The evidence in fay of or against a white man." The evidence in fay of or against a white man. The evidence in fay of or against white man. The evidence in fay of or against white man. The evidence in fay of or against white man. The evidence in fay of or against white man. The evidence in fay of or against white man. The evidence of these descritions, and, if any, under which, native of the see descritions, and, if any, under which, native of the Cour delivered by Chief Justice Muranx, common testimony icriminal cases against whites. The evidence of the Cour delivered by Chief Justice Muranx, common testimony icriminal cases of mankind of different and charteristics of the races of mankind of different and charteristics of the races of mankind of different colors of the source from which America was first property of the source from which America was first property of the source from the belief of the discoverers of America that they had reached India by the way of the Atletic, and as generally the Indians and the Early and Aspice are of the same color and type, the generic man of ndian covers all of Asiatic descent, as well as the man of ndian covers all of Asiatic descent, as well as the man of ndian covers all of Asiatic descent, as well as the man of ndian covers all of Asiatic descent, as well as the man of ndian covers all of Asiatic descent, as well as the man of ndian covers all of Asiatic descent, as well as the man of ndian covers all of Asiatic descent, as well as the man of ndian covers all of Asiatic descent, as well as the man of ndian covers all of Asia ment still further. It rules that the words "black person" in the law must be taken in the extended seems off
designating all that were not "white;" that is, all races
but the Caucasian. Hence it is deduced that Chimes
whether reckoned as Indians in the genuine sense or
"blacks," contradistinguished from white persons, and
not competent to give testimony against whitee in the
courts of California, and accordingly the verdict in the
case was set aside. In the course of the opinion deligered the Chief Justice draws the following picture of the
Calestinia in California: Celestials in California:

steam-whistles are to be constantly sounded during the fog or thick weather. The diminution of speed and the fact of the steam-whistle having been sounded are to be recorded in the log-book. All parties inculpated in neglect or disobedience of these orders, or in any variation from them, are to be visited with immediate dismissal from the company's service.

More Steamships.—The New York Courier learns that Santa Anna has ordered the construction of two more steamships at that port for the Mexican service. This order, if given, comes at an opportune moment to the ship-builders, especially to the laboring portion, who have a long winter before them, with little prospect of employment. The flag of one of the steamers recently built was blessed with great ceremony when first hoisted.

In Concord, Vermont, on the 14th instant, a large number of citizens turned out with guts, and, forming a ring round a tract of forest, graduall closed up until six or seven bears became visible in it. A part of the hundred bears with great ceremony when first hoisted.

Celestials in California:

"The anomalous spectacle of a distinct people living interesting our community, recognising no laws of this State acceptance, had not been wet with tears since clidhood-pour community, recognising no laws of this State acceptance, had not help their friends, honored their affection by a siler prayer for through new and his wife left the court-house, surrouned by their friends, honored their affection by a siler prayer for the mature's sinless tribute, and as te prisoner and his wife left the court-house, surrouned by their friends, honored their affection by a siler prayer for the mature's sinless tribute, and as te prisoner and his wife left the court-house, surrouned by their friends, honored their affection by a siler prayer for them, with fitted mature's sinless tribute, and as te prisoner through new, whose mendacity is proverbial; a race of people wham had not simply an acceptance.

In Concord, Vermont, on the 14th instant, a large ari